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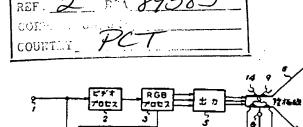
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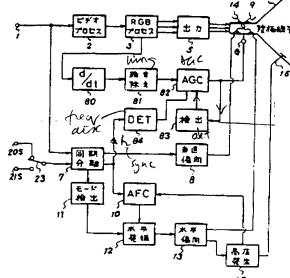
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TITLE

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ABSTRACT:

PURPOSE: To modulate the scanning speed of an electron beam well even for input signals different in horizontal frequency by detecting a horizontal deflecting frequency of a horizontal deflecting circuit which is switched in accordance with the horizontal frequency of the input signal and controlling the modulation quantity of the scanning speed by this detection output.

CONSTITUTION: The luminance signal of an RGB process circuit 3 is supplied to the first differentiating circuit 80, and the differential output is supplied to an ACC circuit 82 incorporating the second differentiating circuit through a noise eliminating circuit 81 which eliminates signals having a certain amplitude or narrower. The output of this AGC circuit 82 is supplied as a scanning speed modulating signal to a terminal G for scanning speed modulation of a cathode-ray tube 6 and a detecting circuit 83 of a peak-to-peak value of the modulation quantity of the scanning speed, and the detection output of the detecting circuit 83 is supplied to the gain control terminal of the AGC circuit 82. Meanwhile, the horizontal synchronizing signal from a synchronizing signal separating circuit 7 is supplied to a frequency discriminator 84, and the output signal is supplied to a time constant control terminal of the AGC circuit 82. In this case, the time constant of the AGC circuit 82 is made larger in proportion to the input frequency of the frequency discriminator 84.

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春査請求 未請求 発明の数 1 (全8頁)

公発明の名称

マルチ走査形テレビジョン受像機

**0**# 图 昭59-219960

图 昭59(1984)10月19日

化杂 明 免免 小 西

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Jap. Pat. OPI No. 61-99467 (5-17-86)

食別の名称 マルチ走査形テレビジョン受像機 特許請求の無額

人力信号の水平周波数を検出して電圧に変換し、 建設圧を水平保向経路に加え、終水平保向回路の 水平偏向周波数を切り換えて異なる水平周波数の 人力値号を受換するマルチ走査形テレビジョン量 後機において、上記水平協向局兼数を検出し、篠 検出出力により走査速度変調量を制御するように したことを特徴とするマルチ走査影テレビジョン 受使概.

#### 免別の神智な投影

(应当上の利用分野)

本会別は進常のテレビ放送の受像の他に、追査 **追望を 2 格に重換する変換装置等からの水平周載** 数の異なるビデオ指导の受象を行なうことができ るようにしたマルチ走査形テレビジョン受譲機に 崩する。

#### 【健米の技術】

別えば#75C方式のテレビ信号においては、豊良

周被数分约80版、水平局建数分約15.75以降で画像 が形出されている。これに対して演算処理などに よって走査線数を2倍化し、受像される函数を向 上させる変換装置が提案されている。この整配を 川いた場合、これから出力される信号は垂直周波 数が約60%に対して水平陽波数は約31.5KHz にな っている。

この他、済費高齢後屋要示のコンピュータの出 力信号においては、水平関級数が約24KHz のもの がある。又、所設高品位テレビにおいては、水平 遊載数は約38.758Bzが予定されている。

現在、この様に水平周波数の異なる様々の信号 に対して、これを単一の望置で受像できるように したマルチ追査形テレビジョン受像機が提案され ている.

まず初めに本願出願人が提案するマルチ走査形 テレビジョン受像機について第4個万里第6脚を 台思しながら説明する。

564 関に全体のブロック國を示す。この関にお いて適常のテレビ放送チューナあるいはビデオテ

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特制昭61~ 99467 (2)

ープレコーダ、ビデオディスクプレーヤ、御遊飲送チューナや、一部のパーソナルコンピュータ等からの連常のビデオ信号を受象する場合には、入力値予切に供給されるビデオ信号がビデオプロを通じてRGBプロセス関係即に供給されて三級色信号が形成される。また入力値子以に供給されるビデオ・RGBの切換信号がRGBプロセス関路のに供給され、これによって選択されたビデオ債号からの三級色信号が出力関略のを通じて降低線管場に供給される。

また人力増子(1)からのビデオ信号が関別分離型 器のに供給され、無質・水平の関別信号が分離さ れる。さらに人力場子(4)からの切換信号が関別分 離四線のに供給され、これによって選択されたに デオ信号からの適度周別信号が患直偏向部務保 供給され、形成された豊直偏身信号が除価値等 の差直にで選択された場合。また問別分離 の差面にで選択されたとデオ信号からの水平関別 野路ので選択されたとデオ信号が の表面に供給される。また問別分離 があるアで関係のよびモード検出国際(11)に供 始され、この人アで国際時からの信号が水平発展 世路 (12) に供給されると表に、モード校出団路 (13) からの過常時の制御値号が水平発展刊路 (12) に供給される。モレてこの水平発展刊路 (12) からの値号が水平偶同間路 (13) に供給され、形成された水平偏同値号が降極線管制の水平偏向ローク (14) に供給される。さらに水平偏向 は路 (13) からの値号がフライベックトランス等の高圧発生関路 (15) に供給され、形成された高圧が胎極線管制の角圧端子 (16) に供給される。 失に、値号の一部がAPC 関路時に供給される。

さらに電調人力(17)からの商用電調が電調団 路(18)に供給され、モード検出回路(11)から の信号に応じた適常時の電圧が水平偏向回路(13) に供給される。また電調入力(17)からの商用電 部が傷の電調団路(19)に供給され、形成された 電圧が傷の関調へ供給される。

これによって通常のビデオ信号の受徴が行われる。これに対して一部のパーソナルコンピュータ 中、いわ中るキャプテン協議器、テレテキスト協 製器あるいは忠豪変換装置等からのデジタルまた

はアナログのR、G及びBの三駅色信号(以下、R G B 信号という。)を受像する場合には、人力機子(20R)(20B)に供給されるデジタルのR G B 信号と入力値子(21R)(21G)(21B)に供給されるアナログのR G B 信号とが切換スイッチ(22)で選択されてR G B プロセス関略のに供給される。

また人力値子 (20S) からのデジタルの問期信号と人力値子 (21S) からのアナログの問期信号とが切換スイッテ (2S) で連択されて同期分離回路でに供給され、人力値子40からの切換信号で進伏されて患変傷同間暗吸及びAPC関路時に供給される。さらに同期分離回路でからの信号がモード検出回路 (11) に供給され、水平同期信号の周波数に応じた期間信号が形成されて水平発展回路 (113) 太び電解回路 (118) に供給される。

これによってデジタルまたはアナログのRGB 信号の受象が行われる。さらに上述の通常のビヂ オ信号に確型してRGB信号を表示するいわゆるスーパーインボーズの受像を行う場合には、人力は予心に供給される切換信号がRGBモードとされると共に、人力・インボーズされる情号の位置を示すYadGGでスーパーインボーズされる情間を示すYadGGでRGBプロセス国路はに供給され、これらのYa、Ya信号の関係なが行われる。

以上のようにして各種の信号の受廉が行われる。 さらに上述の装置において水平場向系は具体的に は以下のように構成される。第5 図において、何 別分離砂路のからの水平同期信号が水平同期信号 人力編子 (78) を介してモード検出図8 (11) を 構成する周載数一選圧変換到路 (FVC) (31) に供給されて水平周載数に応じた選近が形成され る。このFVC (31) の出力選圧が切換スイッチ (32) の一方の脚定投点 (32b) に供給され、こ の切換スイッチ (32) の他方の脚定投点 (32c) が基準選圧器 (33) を介して接地される。この場

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合、この基準単圧器 (33) の電圧値はFVC (31) の入力制に例えば NTSC方式の水平開放数約 15.75 Kbs の水平周期借号が供給されたときに得られる理氏 彼と等しく故定される。又、この切換スイッチ (32) はその制御機子に入力機子組からのビデオ ・RCB切換は号がビデオRGB切換は号入力値 子 (4s) を介して供給され、このビデオ・RGB 切換値号がビデオ借号人力を示すとき切換スイッ チ (32) の可職被点 (32m) が他方の過定機点 (32c) に接続され、ビデオ・RGB切換信号が RGB信号人力を示すとき領換スイッチ(32)の 可動機点(32a)が一方の固定機点(32b) に接 続される如くなされる。この勿換スイッチ(82) の可動検点(32a)に得られる電圧がパッファア ンプ (34) を通じて水半発量冒路 (12) を構成す る世圧制御処理器(V C O ) (35) に供給される。 このVCO (35) の角量出力が温助回路 (36) を 通じて水平偏向西路 (13) を構成するスイッチン ガトランジスタ (37) に供給される。

また切換スイッチ (32) の可動接点 (32a) に

得られる地圧が利得関節アンプ(38)を通じて動 酸凹路(18)を構成する例えばY-2型のパラメ トリック電源関係(39)に供給される。この電源 回路(39)の出力地圧が分圧回路(40)を通じて 利得期間アンプ(38)に増進されて出力電圧が安 定化される。この出力地圧がフライバックトラン ス(41)に供給される。

このフライバックトランス (4)) に直好にスイッチングトランジスタ (37) が接続される。またこのスイッチングトランジスタ (37) に並列にダンパーダイオード (42) 、共張コンデンサ (43) 及び水平偏向ローク (14) とS字補正コンデンサ (44) との変別回路が接続される。

また水平四期信号がAPC目路の毛機成する検出目路(45)に供給されると共に、スイッチングトランジスタ(37)に直列に設けられた分圧目路(46)からの信号が検出回路(45)に供給され、APC信号が影視される。この信号がローパスフィルタ(LPP)(47)を通じてVCO(35)の製物編子に供給される。

さらに夫銀コンデンサ (43) に並列にスイッチ 型路 (48) を通じてコンデンサ (49) (50) が接 技される。また5 字補正コンデンサ (44) に並列 に、スイッチ団路 (51) を通じてコンデンサ (52) (53) が接続される。また P V C (31) からの電 圧が、例えば入力水平局複数の20KBs 及び30KBs の選圧に担当する2 値比較の比較態路 (54) に供 拾されて20KBs 以下、20~30KBs 、30KBs 以上の 各範囲に担当する3 値の比較出力が移収され、こ の比較出力に応じてスイッチ目路 (48) 、 (51) に内蔵されたそれぞれ8 間のスイッチが共にオフ またはいずれか一方がオンとなるように制御が行 われる。

これによってこの水平値向系においては、VCO(35)にて人力水平間別信号に関別して15~34KHaに変化される発展信号が形成されて水平偏向が行われると共に、電影記錄(39)にて水平開波散に応じて例えば58~123 ボルトに変化される電圧が 形成されて、水平値向の優幅が一定になるように 初額が行われる。また共祉コンデンタ(43)及び S 中補正コンヂンサ (44) に並列に、水平周載飲の間囲に応じてコンヂンサ (49) '(50) 及び (52) (53) が情視され、それぞれ特性の補正が行われる。

このため製能状態免験器 (51) からは差面阿期

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は号の過敏数に似らず敵高値(機能)が所定の電 圧電器に制御された縦曲状道が収出される。この 場曲状道が出力調路(67)を通じて連直協りコーク間に供給される。さらにこの協資ヨーク間に属 列に供給される。さらにこの協資ヨーク間と属 列にはカンデンサ(68)、抵抗器(69)の直列間路 が接続され、この抵抗器(69)に並列に分圧阻路 (70)が接続される。この分圧回路(70)の分圧 出力が出力回路(67)に供給される。

これによって強変制を致か変化しても常に一定 機幅の垂直偏向が行われる。さらに分圧回路 (70) を構取する一方の抵抗器を可変とすることにより、 垂直偏向の数幅を任意に制御することができる。

さらに組曲状故念撮影(81)~DAC(86)の 別路がもう一組(発展器(71)~DAC(76)) 設けられ、この回路のDAC(76)の出力値がピン密補正信号の形成回路(77)に供給されると共 に、例えば個周ョーク回とコンデンテ(88)の使 続中点からの豊直周期のバラボラ信号が形成回路 (77)に供給されて、ピン返補正信号が形成される。この信号がピン畳補正即路へ供給される。 こうして上述の装置において、値々の異なる水平・ ・ 負収の関値数に応じてそれに必要な水平・ ・ 数の協向が行われると共に、各種の値号の受象が 行われる。

#### (発明が解決しようとする問題点)

提来、電子ピームの水平走空スピードを影像の明確の複目で早めたり遊くしたりする所謂遺産造 変質調により、動像の参加をクッキリさせることが行なわれている。この走査速度変調においことは 数像信号を二次版分して得られる第7図Bに示す 如き走査速度変調用の領子に印加し、その走査速度変調用の領子に印加し、その走査速度変調用の領子に印加して第7 度度調査に応じて電子ピームを参電値向して第7 関人に示す如く走査速度を可変している。

裁し乍ら、上述したマルチ走臺形テレビジョン 受像機においては人力は号の水平域被敷が一定で はない為に、水平局被敷が高くなると前様信号を 二次嵌分して得られる第8個Bに示す如き走臺速 皮炭網は号の走臺速度費明景のピークツーピーク 値が必要以上に大きくなり、この走臺速度度開發

で選子ピームを砂坩鉱向してその走査速度を可要 した場合、第8個人に示す如く選子ピームが顕像 の明暗の境目で運行してしまうということが明ら かとなった。

年免別は所かる点に悩み水半周被数の異なる入力信号に対しても電子ビームの走査過度要謝が良好にできるものを確定せんとするものである。

#### (問題点を解決するための手数)

本角別はマルチ走受形テレビジョン受職機人力 信号の水平局複数を検出して電圧に変換し、この 電圧を水平偏向組織(13)に加え、この水平偏向 間隔(13)の水平偏向局被数を切り換えて異なる 水平過被数の人力信号を受除するマルチ連査形テ レビジョン受像機において、水平偏向局被数を模 出し、この検出出力により走査違度変調量を調停 するようにしたものである。

#### (作用)

所かる情感に彼れば、人力信号の水平局被数に 応じて切り換えられる水平偏向関係 (13) の水平 傾向周維数が検出され、この検出出力により走査 速度変襲日が開催され、水平掲載数の異なる入力 信号に対しても電子ピームの恋を速度配開が良好 になされる。

#### (实施例)

以下、第1 國乃至第3 國を参照しなから本意明マルチ走発がチレビジョン党像機の一変施例について設別しよう。この第1 國乃至第3 國において
第4 國乃至第6 国と対応する部分に同一符号を付してその詳細な説明は依頼する。

本例においては第1回に示す如くRCBプロセス団路のの輝度信号を第1の級分配路(80)に供給し、この第1の数分間路(80)の服分出力を一定毀し、この第1の数分間路が組み込まれたACC団路分配路が組み込まれたACC団路のACC団路の銀行の企業通度要調用の場合の数据を表現を受けっている。この検出関係(83)の検出出版を保険的し、この検出関係(83)の検出出たをACC団路(82)の利用製御婦子に供給する。こ

**特開昭61-99467(5)** 

の場合、AGC自路(82)は検出関係(83)の検 出出力により走査速度要調量のピークツーピーク 値が所定値となるように制御される知くなす。

一方、調則分離回路切からの水平両期信号を開設数弁測器(84)に供給し、この周級数弁測器(84)の時定数期(84)の出力信号をAGC関路(82)の時定数期額増子に供給する。この場合、AGC関路(82)の時定数が周級数弁測器(84)の人力周線数に比例して大きくなる如くなす。

商、その他水平偏向系、坐直偏向系等は上述第 4 関乃至第 5 國に示すマルチ走査形テレビジョン 受象機と関係に接应する。

このとき、同期分離回路(ITからの約15.734 IB2 の水平同期信号を周載数弁別して得られる問題数弁別とで得られる問題数弁別とで得られる問題数弁別をは、84)の出力信号によりACC回路(82)にで1次数分がなされ、ため、IDB (83)の決めがなされ、を出回路(83)の決めのによりピークツーピーク値が所定値になられたの2 2 図 Bに示す如き走速速度側間の結子に定り回される。このみ、第2 図 Bに示す如き所定の走速速度変調信号によりで表達速度変調信号により、第2 図 Aに示す如くまくビームの走空速度変調が及りになされる。

又、水平過速数が比較的高い例えば約31.4888882のビデオ信号が人力値子田に人力された場合、ビデオ信号がビデオプロセス団路のを介してRGBプロセス団路のの三駆他信号が出力団路のを介して除垢は行例に供給されると共にRGBプロセス団路のの 弾度信号が第1の磁分型器(80)及び総合社会回

以上述べた如く本例に依れば、人力信号の水平 周並数を検出して電圧に要換し、この電圧を水平 幅向間隔 (13) に加え、この水平偏向間路 (13) の水平偏向周並数を切り換えて異なる水平周被数 の人力信号を受像するマルチ走査影チレビジョン 受像機において、水平偏向周被数を検出し、この 検出出力により走査速度変賞量を制御するように した為、水平周線数の異なる人力は号に対しても 電子ピームの走査速度変調が良好にできる利益と がある。

機、本税明は上巡支施例に限らず本拠別の契督 を進動することなくその価値々の構成を取り得る ことは知論である。

#### (発明の動品)

本別明マルチ走査形チレビジョン受機機に依れば、水平階級数の異なる人力信号に対しても超子ビームの走査速度要関が良好にでき、輸物がクッキリした良好な関係を得ることができる利益がある。

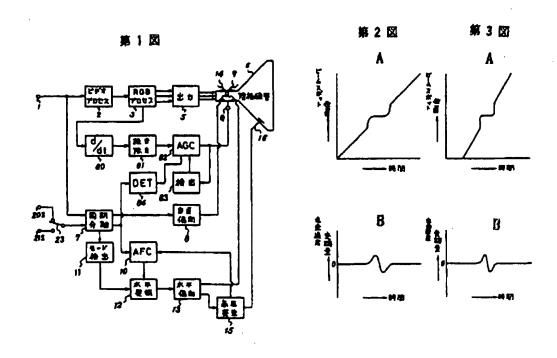
#### 関連の簡単な説明

第1 型は半発列マルチ走査形テレビジョン炎像 側の製部の一実施例を示す構成図、第2 図及び第3 関は火々第1 図の説別に供する様図、第4 関は マルチ走発形テレビジョン受像機の例を示すプロック図、第5 図は火々第4 関の水平偏向系を抜き 出して示す様成園、第6 圏は第4 圏の金面偏向及

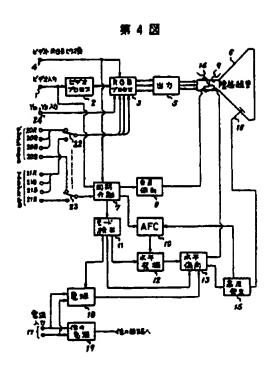
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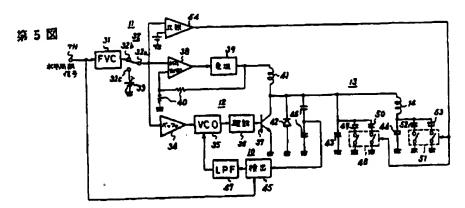
を試合出して示す機収額、第7 製及び第8 圏は失 火止交達度変襲の説明に供する機関である。 「ははRCBプロセス関係、単は階級線管、(14は 製料機関路、(80) は第1の機分関路、(81) は頻青除去関路、(82) はAGC関係、(83) は 検出対路、(84) は関級数弁別書、Gは階級維管 の第4グリッドの迅速速度変製用の線子である。

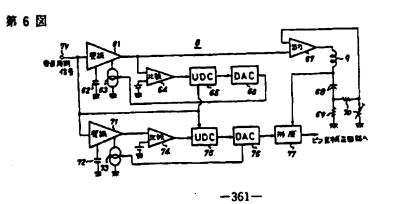




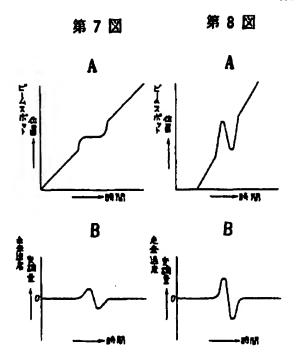
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特開昭 61- 99467 (8)



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## MULTISCAN TV RECEIVER

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[There are no amendments to this patent.]

### <u>Claim</u>

Multiscan TV receiver wherein the horizontal frequency of the input signal is detected and converted to a voltage, the voltage is applied to a horizontal deflecting circuit, and the horizontal deflecting frequency of the horizontal deflecting circuit is switched to receive the input signals at different horizontal frequencies, characterized in that said horizontal deflecting frequency is detected, and, based on the detection result, the scanning rate modulation amount is controlled.

## Detailed explanation of the invention

Industrial application field

The present invention pertains to a multiscan TV receiver which can not only receive conventional TV broadcasting signals, but can also receive video signals having different horizontal frequencies from a converter that doubles the number of scan lines, or the like.

#### Prior art

For an NTSC format TV signal, pictures are formed at a vertical frequency of about 60 Hz and a horizontal frequency of about 15.75 kHz. A converter has been proposed to improve the image quality by performing signal processing or the like to double the scan lines. When this device is used, the output signal has a vertical frequency of about 60 Hz and a horizontal frequency of about 31.5 kHz.

Also, the output signal for a so-called high-resolution display computer screen has a horizontal frequency of about 24 kHz. Also so-called high-definition TV has a planned horizontal frequency of about 33.75 kHz.

At present, a multiscan TV receiver is proposed as a single device for receiving all of the aforementioned signals having different horizontal frequencies.

First of all, the multiscan TV receiver that was first proposed by the present patent applicant will be explained with reference to Figures 4-6.

Figure 4 is a block diagram illustrating the overall receiver. For the receiver shown in this figure, when a conventional video signal is received from conventional TV broadcasting tuners, tape recorders, video disk players, satellite broadcasting tuners, certain personal computers, or the like, the video signal fed to input terminal (1) goes through video processing circuit (2) to

RGB processing circuit (3) to form the three primary color signals. Also, the video/RGB switch signal fed to input terminal (4) is fed to RGB processing circuit (3), and the three primary color signals separated from the video signal are fed through output circuit (5) to CRT (6).

Also, the video signal from input terminal (1) is fed to sync separating circuit (7) and the video signal is separated into vertical and horizontal sync signals. In addition, the switch signal from input terminal (4) is fed to sync separating circuit (7), and the vertical sync signal separated from the video signal is sent to vertical deflecting circuit (8). The vertical deflecting signal formed by this circuit is fed to vertical deflecting yoke (9) of CRT (6). Conversely, the horizontal sync signal separated from the video signal by sync separating circuit (7) is fed to AFC circuit (10) and mode detecting circuit (11). The signal from said AFC circuit (10) is sent to horizontal oscillating circuit (12), and the normal-mode control signal from mode detecting circuit (11) is sent to horizontal oscillating circuit (12). The signal from said horizontal oscillating circuit (12) is fed to horizontal deflecting circuit (13), and the horizontal deflecting signal formed by this circuit is sent to horizontal deflecting yoke (14) of CRT (6). In addition, the signal from horizontal deflecting circuit (13) is sent to flyback transformer or another high-voltage generator (15), and the high voltage formed there is sent to high-voltage terminal (16) of CRT (6), and, a portion of the signal is sent to AFC circuit (10).

Also, household power is fed from power source input (17) to power source circuit (18), and, corresponding to the signal from mode detecting circuit (11), the normal-mode voltage is fed to horizontal deflecting circuit (13). Also, the household power from power source input (17) is sent to another power source circuit (19), and the voltage formed there is sent to other circuits.

In this way, conventional video signals can be received. On the other hand, in the case of reception of digital or three analog R, G and B primary color signals (referred to as RGB signals hereinafter) from certain computers, as well as from so-called caption demodulators, teletext demodulators, scanning converters, etc., the digital RGB signals fed to input terminals (20R), (20G) and (20B) and the analog RGB signals sent to input terminals (21R), (21G) and (21B) are selected by switch (22) and fed to RGB processing circuit (3), and they are selected and fed to output circuit (5) by means of the switching signal from input terminal (4).

The digital sync signal from input terminal (20S) and the analog sync signal from input terminal (21S) are selected by switch (23) and fed to sync separating circuit (7). By means of the switching signal from input terminal (4), the signal is selected and fed to vertical deflecting circuit (8) and AFC circuit (10). In addition, the signal from sync separating circuit (7) is sent to mode detecting circuit (11), and, corresponding to the frequency of the horizontal sync signal, a control signal is formed and sent to horizontal oscillating circuit (12), horizontal deflecting circuit (13), and power source circuit (18).

In this way, digital or analog RGB signals can be received. In addition, in the case of so-called superimposed reception with RGB signals superimposed on a conventional video signal for display, the switching signal sent to input terminal (4) is set in the RGB mode, and, at the same time, the Ys signal, which indicates the position of the superimposed signal sent to input terminal (24), and the Ym signal, which indicates the superimposed range, are sent to RGB processing circuit (3). The video signal and RGB signal are switched between these Ys and Ym signals.

As explained above, various signals are received. In addition, in the aforementioned device, the horizontal deflecting system may have the following specific configuration. In Figure 5, the horizontal sync signal from sync separating circuit (7) is fed through horizontal sync signal input terminal (7B) to frequency-voltage converter (FVC) (31) that forms mode detecting circuit (11) to form a voltage corresponding to the horizontal frequency. The output voltage of FVC (31) is fed to fixed contact point (32b) on one side of switch (32), while the other fixed contact point (32c) of switch (32) is grounded via reference voltage source (33). In this case, the voltage value of reference voltage source (33) is set equal to the voltage value obtained when a horizontal sync signal of, say, NTSC format and having a horizontal frequency of about 15.75 kHz is input to the FVC (31). Also, for switch (32), the video/RGB switching signal from input terminal (4) is sent through video RGB switching signal input terminal (4a) to its control terminal. When the video/RGB switching signal indicates a video signal input, movable contact point (32a) of switch (32) is connected to fixed contact point (32c) on the other side. Conversely, when video/RGB switching signal indicates the RGB signal input, movable contact point (32a) of switch (32) is connected to fixed contact point (32b) on the other side. The voltage obtained from movable contact point (32a) of said switch (32) is sent to voltage-controlled oscillator (VCO) (35) that forms horizontal oscillating circuit (12) via buffer amplifier (34). The oscillation output of VCO (35) is sent through driver (36) to switching transistor (37) that forms horizontal deflecting circuit (13).

Also, the voltage obtained at movable contact point (32a) of switch (32) is sent through gain control amplifier (38) to, say, Y-Z type parametric power source circuit (39) that forms power source circuit (18). The output voltage of said power source circuit (39) is fed back through voltage divider (40) to gain control amplifier (38). The output voltage is fed to flyback transformer (41).

Switching transistor (37) is connected to said flyback transformer (41). Also, said switching transistor (37) is connected in parallel to damper diode (42), resonant capacitor (43), and a series circuit consisting of horizontal deflecting yoke (14) and S-shape compensating capacitor (44).

Also, while the horizontal sync signal is sent to detecting circuit (45) that forms AFC circuit (10), and, at the same time, the signal from voltage divider (46) set in series to switching transistor (37) is sent to detecting circuit (45), an AFC signal is formed. This signal goes through low-pass filter (LPF) (47) and is fed to the control terminal of VCO (35).

In addition, capacitors (49) and (50) are connected to switching circuit (48) in parallel to resonant capacitor (43). Also, capacitors (52) and (53) are connected to switching circuit (51) in parallel to S-shaped correcting capacitor (44). Also, the voltage from FVC (31) is sent to comparator (54), which performs binary comparison corresponding to the voltages of the input horizontal frequencies of, say, 20 kHz and 30 kHz, and forms a 3-value comparison result corresponding to the three ranges of 20 kHz or lower, 20-30 kHz, and 30 kHz or higher. Then, the two switches contained in switching circuits (48) and (51), respectively, are controlled such that both switches are OFF or one switch is ON one switch is OFF corresponding to the comparison result.

In this way, in the horizontal deflecting system, by means of VCO (35), in synchronization to the input horizontal sync signal, an oscillating signal is formed which can change within the range 15-34 kHz, and horizontal deflection is carried out, and, at the same time, by means of power source circuit (39), corresponding to the horizontal frequency, a voltage that can change within the range 58-123 V is formed, and control is performed to ensure a constant amplitude of the horizontal deflection. Also, parallel to resonant capacitor (43) and S-shaped correcting capacitor (44), capacitors (49), (50) and (52), (53), respectively, are connected corresponding to the range of horizontal frequencies to adjust for the characteristics.

The specific configuration of the vertical deflecting system in the aforementioned device is as follows. As shown in Figure 6, the vertical sync signal from sync separating circuit (7) is sent through vertical sync signal input terminal (7V) to sawtooth wave oscillator (61) that forms vertical deflecting circuit (8), and a sawtooth wave is generated by the charging/discharging of capacitor (62) by current from current source (63). The sawtooth wave is sent to comparator (64) to form a 3-value comparison result corresponding to within a prescribed voltage range, lower than this range, and higher than this range. The comparison result is sent to the control terminal of up/down counter (UDC) (65). A vertical sync signal is sent to the counting terminal of UDC (65). The count value of UDC (65) is sent to DA converter (DAC) (66), and the converted analog value is used to control current source (63).

In this way, from sawtooth wave oscillator (61), a sawtooth wave with a peak value (amplitude) controlled within a prescribed voltage range independent of the frequency of the vertical sync signal is output. This sawtooth wave is sent through output circuit (67) to vertical deflecting yoke (9). Also, a series circuit of capacitor (68) and resistor (69) is connected in series

to said vertical deflecting yoke (9), and voltage divider (70) is connected parallel to said resistor (69). The voltage dividing output of said voltage divider (70) is sent to output circuit (67).

In this way, even when the vertical frequency varies, vertical deflection is always performed at a constant amplitude. In addition, by having one of the resistors that form voltage divider (70) as a variable resistor, it is possible to control the amplitude of the vertical deflection at will.

There is another circuit consisting of the group of sawtooth wave oscillator (61)-DAC (66) (oscillator (71)-DAC (76)). The output value of DAC (76) of this circuit is sent to pincushion distortion correcting signal generator (77), and, at the same time, the parabola signal of the vertical synchronization is sent from the node between deflecting yoke (9) and capacitor (68) to generator (77) to form the pincushion distortion correcting signal. This signal is sent to a pincushion distortion correcting circuit.

As explained above, corresponding to various different horizontal and vertical frequencies, the necessary horizontal deflection and vertical deflection are carried out, respectively, and, at the same time, various types of signals can be received by the aforementioned device.

## Problems to be solved by the invention

In the prior art, ghosts in the picture are removed by means of so-called scanning rate modulation, in which the horizontal scanning rate of the electron beam is adjusted so that it is faster or slower at the dark/bright boundaries in the picture. In the scanning rate modulation, the scanning rate modulating signal shown in Figure 7B and obtained by calculating the second derivative of the video signal is applied to the scanning rate modulating terminal of the 4th grid of CRT (6), so that corresponding to the scanning rate modulating amount, the electron beam is electrostatically deflected, and the scanning rate is adjusted as shown in Figure 7A.

However, in the aforementioned multiscan TV receiver, the horizontal frequency of the input signal is not constant. Consequently, when the horizontal frequency becomes higher, the peak-to-peak value of the scanning rate modulating amount of the scanning rate modulating signal shown in Figure 8B becomes larger than necessary. When this scanning rate modulating amount is used for the electrostatic deflection of the electron beam in order to change the scanning rate, as shown in Figure 8A, the electron beam goes backward at the dark/bright boundaries in the picture.

The purpose of the present invention is to solve the aforementioned problems of the conventional technology by providing a multiscan TV receiver characterized by the fact that the scanning rate modulation is suitable for the electron beam even when the horizontal frequency of the input signal changes.

## Means to solve the problems

The present invention provides a multiscan TV receiver wherein the horizontal frequency of the input signal is detected and converted to a voltage, the voltage is applied to horizontal deflecting circuit (13), and the horizontal deflecting frequency of said horizontal deflecting circuit (13) is switched to receive the input signals at different horizontal frequencies, characterized in that said horizontal deflecting frequency is detected, and, based on the detection result, the scanning rate modulation amount is controlled.

### Operation

With this constitution, the horizontal deflecting frequency of horizontal deflecting circuit (13) switched corresponding to the horizontal frequency of the input signal is detected, and, by the detected result, the scanning rate modulating amount is controlled, so that scanning rate modulation of the electron beam can be carried out appropriately even when the horizontal frequency of the input signal changes.

## Application examples

In the following, the multiscan TV receiver of the present invention will be explained in more detail with reference to an application example illustrated by Figures 1-3. In Figures 1-3, the same part numbers as those in Figures 4-6 are used, and they will not be explained in detail again.

In this application example, as shown in Figure 1, the brightness signal of RGB processing circuit (3) is sent to first differentiating circuit (80). The differential output of said first differentiating circuit (80) is sent through noise eliminator (81) which eliminates signals lower than a prescribed amplitude to AGC circuit (82) incorporated in the second differentiating circuit. The output signal of AGC circuit (82) is sent as the scanning rate modulating signal to scanning rate modulating terminal G of the 4th grid of CRT (6) and peak-to-peak value detecting circuit (83). The detection result of said detecting circuit (83) is sent to the gain control terminal of AGC circuit (82). In this case, AGC circuit (82) is controlled by the detection result of detecting circuit (83) so that the peak-to-peak value of the scanning rate modulating amount becomes the prescribed value.

The horizontal sync signal from sync separating circuit (7) is fed to frequency discriminator (84), and the output signal of said frequency discriminator (84) is sent to the time constant control terminal of AGC circuit (82). In this case, the time constant of AGC circuit (82) rises in proportion to the input frequency of frequency discriminator (84).

The horizontal deflecting unit and the vertical deflecting unit have the same configurations as those of the multiscan TV receiver shown in Figures 4-6.

For this configuration, when a video signal at a horizontal frequency of about 15.734 kHz is input to input terminal (1), the video signal is sent through video processing circuit (2) to RGB processing circuit (3). The three primary color signals from RGB processing circuit (3) are sent through output circuit (5) to CRT (6), and, at the same time, the luminance signal from RGB processing circuit (3) is sent through first differentiating circuit (80) and noise eliminator (81) to AGC circuit (82). In this case, the horizontal sync signal at about 15.734 kHz from sync separating circuit (7) is subjected to frequency discrimination, and the obtained output signal of frequency discriminator (84) is used to set the time constant of AGC circuit (82) to the prescribed value corresponding to a horizontal deflecting frequency of about 15.734 kHz. By means of said AGC circuit (82), the second derivative is calculated, and the scanning rate modulating signal shown in Figure 2B with a peak-to-peak value set at a prescribed value by the detection result of detecting circuit (83) is applied to scanning rate modulating terminal G of the 4th grid of CRT (6). Consequently, as shown in Figure 2B, by means of the scanning rate modulating signal having a prescribed scanning rate modulating amount, the electron beam is deflected electrostatically, and, as shown in Figure 2A, the scanning rate modulation of the electron beam is good.

Also, when a video signal having a relatively high horizontal frequency, say, about 31.468 kHz, is input to input terminal (1), the video signal is sent through video processing circuit (2) to RGB processing circuit (3). The three primary color signals from RGB processing circuit (3) are sent through output circuit (5) to CRT (6), and, at the same time, the luminance signal from RGB processing circuit (3) is sent through first differentiating circuit (80) and noise eliminator (81) to AGC circuit (82). In this case, the horizontal sync signal at about 31.468 kHz from sync separating circuit (7) is subjected to frequency discrimination, and the obtained output signal of frequency discriminator (84) is used to set the time constant of AGC circuit (82) to the prescribed value corresponding to a horizontal deflecting frequency of about 31.468 kHz. By means of said AGC circuit (82), the second derivative is calculated, and the scanning rate modulating signal shown in Figure 3B and having a peak-to-peak value set at the prescribed value by the detection result of detecting circuit (83) is applied to scanning rate modulating terminal G of the 4th grid of CRT (6). Consequently, as shown in Figure 3B, by means of the scanning rate modulating signal having a prescribed scanning rate modulating amount, the electron beam is deflected electrostatically, and, as shown in Figure 3A, the scanning rate modulation of the electron beam is good.

As explained above, in the multiscan TV receiver of this application example, the horizontal frequency of the input signal is detected and converted to a voltage, and this voltage is applied to horizontal deflecting circuit (13). The horizontal deflecting frequency of said horizontal deflecting circuit (13) is switched to receive the input signals at different horizontal

frequencies. In this multiscan TV receiver, the horizontal deflecting frequency is detected, and, by means of the detection result, the scanning rate modulating amount is controlled. Consequently, even for input signals at different horizontal frequencies, it is still possible to perform good scanning rate modulation of the electron beam. This is an advantage.

Of course, the present invention is not limited to the aforementioned application example. As long as the main points of the present invention are observed, various other configurations may be adopted.

## Effect of the invention

For the multiscan TV receiver of the present invention, good scanning rate modulation of the electron beam can be realized for input signals having different horizontal frequencies, and it is possible to obtain good pictures without ghosts. This is an advantage.

## Brief description of the figures

Figure 1 is a structural diagram illustrating an application example of the main portion of the multiscan TV receiver in the present invention. Figures 2 and 3 are diagrams for the explanation of Figure 1. Figure 4 is a block diagram illustrating an example of the multiscan TV receiver. Figure 5 is a structural diagram illustrating the horizontal deflecting unit which is a portion of Figure 4. Figure 6 is a structural diagram illustrating the vertical deflecting unit which is a portion of Figure 4. Figures 7 and 8 are diagrams illustrating the scanning rate modulation.

- 3 RGB processing circuit
- 6 CRT
- 7 Sync separating circuit
- 80 First differentiating circuit
- 81 Noise eliminator
- 82 AGC circuit
- 83 Detecting circuit
- 84 Frequency discriminator
- G Scanning rate modulating terminal of the 4th grid of CRT

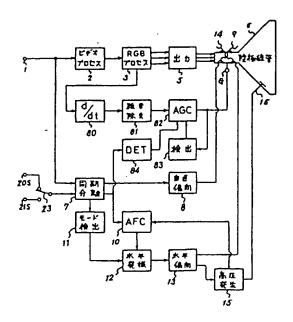
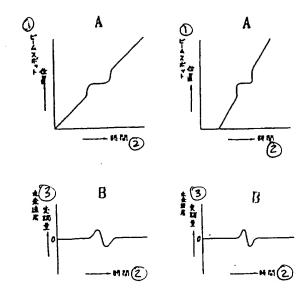


Figure 1

Key:	2 3 5 6 7 8 81	Video processing circuit RGB processing circuit Output circuit CRT Sync separation circuit Vertical deflecting circuit Noise eliminator
	83	Detecting circuit
	11	Mode detecting circuit
	12	Horizontal oscillating circuit
	13	Horizontal deflecting circuit
	15	High-voltage generator



Figures 2 and 3

Key: 1 Beam spot position

2 Time

3 Scanning rate modulating amount

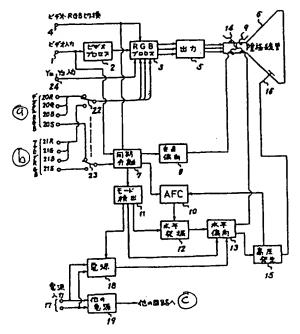


Figure 4

Key: a Digital RGB

b Analog RGB

c To other circuits

1 Video input

Video processing circuit 2 RGB processing circuit 3 Video-RGB switching 4 5 Output circuit CRT 6 7 Sync separating circuit Vertical deflecting circuit 8 Mode detecting circuit 11 Horizontal oscillating circuit 12 Horizontal deflecting circuit 13 High-voltage generator 15 Power source input 17 18 Power source Other power source 19

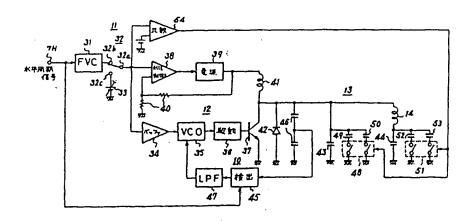


Figure 5

Key:	7H	Horizontal sync signal
•	34	Buffer
	36	Driving circuit
	38	Gain control
	39	Power source
	45	Detecting circuit
	54	Comparator
	45	Detecting circuit

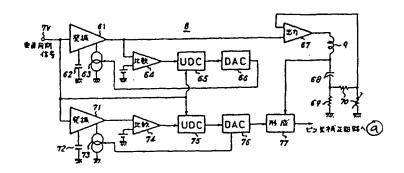


Figure 6

To pincushion distortion correcting circuit Vertical sync signal Key:

7V

Oscillator 61

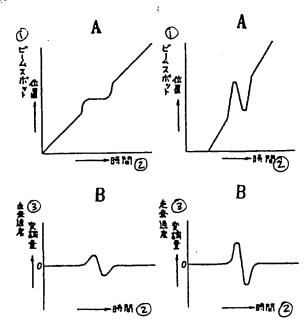
64

Comparator Output circuit 67

Oscillator 71

74 Comparator

77 Generator



Figures 7 and 8

Key: 1

Beam spot position Time Scanning rate modulating amount 2 3

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